



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/447,226	11/22/1999	JACK HENKIN	6356.US.P3	3545
23492	7590	10/28/2002		EXAMINER
STEVEN F. WEINSTOCK; ABBOTT LABORATORIES 100 ABBOTT PARK ROAD DEPT. 377/AP6A ABBOTT PARK, IL 60064-6008			LUKTON, DAVID	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1653	
			DATE MAILED: 10/28/2002	
				16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. <b>09/447,226</b>	Applicant(s) <b>Henkin</b>
	Examiner <b>David Lukton</b>	Art Unit <b>1653</b>



-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on Aug 14, 2002.
- 2a)  This action is FINAL.      2b)  This action is non-final.
- 3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4)  Claim(s) 1-14, 16, and 18-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5)  Claim(s) 12, 13, and 18-27 is/are allowed.
- 6)  Claim(s) 1-11, 14, 16, and 28-32 is/are rejected.
- 7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8)  Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11)  The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a)  approved b)  disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13)  Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)  All b)  Some\* c)  None of:

1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14)  Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).  
a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15)  Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 4 & 12
- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicants' election of Group I is acknowledged, as is the elected specie (the compound of example 14). Pursuant to the directives of paper No. 10 (file 3/28/02), claims 15 and 17 have been cancelled, claim 1 amended, and claims 18-32 added. Claims 1-14, 16 and 18-32 are pending.

\*

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 14, 16, 28-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

As presented in table 2 (page 41), the compound of example 1 is effective to inhibit neovascularization in rat corneas. Also shown (pages 191-192) is that several of the claimed compounds can inhibit microvascular endothelial migration *in vitro*. It is stipulated that inhibition of angiogenesis will occur both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. But applicants are extrapolating from these *in vitro* results to treatment of various diseases such as cancer, arthritis, pathological angiogenesis resulting from infection, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy. Perhaps it is true that under carefully controlled

laboratory conditions, using a certain species of rat, and using a specific tumor cell line, some reduction of tumor volumes has been observed using one or two compounds other than those claimed. However, structure/function relationships are "unpredictable" where angiogenesis is concerned, i.e., inhibition of angiogenesis is a question of degree. As stated in *Ex parte Forman* (230 USPQ 546, 1986), and subsequently affirmed in *In re Wands* (8 USPQ2d 1400, Fed. Cir., 1988) the factors to consider in evaluating the need (or absence of need) for "undue experimentation" are the following: quantity of experimentation necessary, amount of direction or guidance presented, presence or absence of working examples, nature of the invention, state of the prior art, relative skill of those in that art, predictability or unpredictability of the art, and breadth of the claims.

It is stipulated that inhibition of angiogenesis will occur *in vivo*, and that inhibition of tumor cell proliferation will also occur *in vivo*. However, such inhibition is not necessarily predictive of therapeutic success. If the degree of inhibition is insufficient, an improvement in the patient's condition will not be realized. In addition, there is the matter of bioavailability/pharmacokinetics, and xenobiotic metabolism. These parameters will all change (in unpredictable ways) with structure of the compounds. Consider also the following:

- Nicosia (*American Journal of Pathology* 138 (4) 829-33, 1991) discloses that the peptide GRGDS is effective to inhibit angiogenesis, but that if the aspartic acid side chain is extended by just one methylene group, loss of activity results. Thus, the conclusion is that structure/activity relationships are "unpredictable" where

angiogenesis inhibition is concerned.

- Belo (*Inflammation* 25 (2) 91-6, 2001) discloses that thalidomide inhibited angiogenesis in mice, but failed to inhibit tumor growth in the same mouse strain.
- Mundhenke, "Tissue examination to monitor antiangiogenic therapy: a phase I clinical trial with endostatin" (*Clinical Cancer Research* 7 (11) 3366-74, 2001) disclosed the results of a phase I clinical trial with endostatin, which is an angiogenesis inhibitor. The result is that the endostatin was not particularly effective in treating cancer patients.
- Pignatelli (*Human Pathology* 23 (10) 1159-66, 1992) discloses that in breast carcinomas, expression of integrins is downregulated. This tends to suggest that if one makes "static" assumptions about the level of expression of integrins on tumor cells, an "unpredictable" outcome is likely.

Thus, one can conclude even if angiogenesis can be achieved by a given compound "X", reduction of tumor volumes by the compound "X" is "unpredictable".

In accordance with the following, "undue experimentation" would be required to practice those embodiments wherein therapeutic efficacy is concerned. It is suggested that the term "pharmaceutical" be deleted from claim 14, and that claims 16, 28-32 be cancelled. Either (or both) of the following can be added, if deemed appropriate:

*A composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in combination with a compound according to claim 1 in an amount effective to inhibit angiogenesis.*

*A composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in combination with a compound according to claim 1 in an amount effective to inhibit proliferation of tumor cells.*

\*

Claims 1-11, 14, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- In claim 1 variable "A<sub>4</sub>" is defined. It is recited that "A<sub>4</sub> is an amino acyl residue of L or D configuration selected from [the indicated list]". However, all but five of the amino acids listed are preceded by the letter "D", indicating the "D" configuration. Thus, there is a conflict. with the exception of the first five amino acids, must the remaining amino acids be of the D-configuration, or can they be of the L-configuration?
- Within the definition of A<sub>4</sub> in claim 1, the term "cystyl" is used. If *cysteinyl* is intended, this term would be more accurate. Similarly, within the definition of A<sub>4</sub> in claim 1, the term "tryptyl" is used. If *tryptophanyl* is intended, this would be better.
- Claim 7 recites that A<sub>0</sub> can be *gamma*-amino butyryl. However, this possibility is precluded by claim 1, upon which claim 7 depends. (See also claim 10).

\*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lukton whose telephone number is 703-308-3213. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 9:30 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Low, can be reached at (703) 308-2923. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.



DAVID LUKTON  
PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 1800